

Epay. R James Macrae
of Virginia
on. by ~~Dr~~ Dr. Macrae.

Uterine Hemorrhage. admitted March 9. 1819.

Since no circumstance that attends pregnancy exposes women to so much danger as profuse hemorrhages from the uterus towards the latter end of gestation, & in the time of labour; and as there is none which is more alarming or requires more promptness & activity on the part of the practitioner, I presume it will not be deemed improper, or wholly unnecessary that some attention should be paid to the situation of the uterus, its general structure, & the changes which it undergoes from the time of conception until the expulsion of the fetus. Entertaining the opinion therefore that it will greatly contribute to a true knowledge of the disease, to facilitate its comprehensions I shall give the subject a cursory consideration.

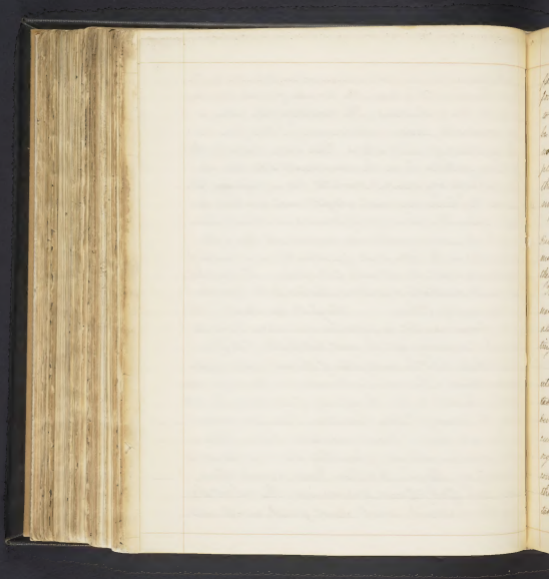
The uterus is that organ in which the fetus is nourished, & developed, and is situated in the pelvis between the rectum, & bladder with both of which it has connections. The general division of it, is into fundus, body, & neck. The fundus comprehends all that portion above the insertion of fallopian tubes, the body is immediately beneath, & extends to the narrowest part

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of the organ where the neck commences which terminates in the
 part designated as *ligament*, the two sides of which have been
 called the *line of the uterus*. The vasculature of the uterus is
 very considerable, having a copious supply of blood from the
 hypogastric & ovarian arteries. These become materially alter-
 ed during gestation, for in the unimpregnated state they are
 comparatively very small, & convoluted, but as pregnancy ad-
 vances their trunks soon much enlarged, & much more direct in
 their course. The veins are equally numerous, and likewise their
 size in the unimpregnated state compares with that of the
 arteries; but in the latter periods of gestation they are so much en-
 larged as to admit the extremity of the finger. The lymphat-
 ics are also considerably augmented at this time, & the uterus has
 a large supply of *lymph*.

Though the muscularity of the
 uterus becomes manifest in proportion as it enlarges during the
 progress of pregnancy; yet the exact distribution of its fibres
 has hitherto eluded the investigations of the most acute & afflu-
 ent anatomists, & their various sentiments upon this subject seem
 rather calculated to show the difficulty of ascertaining the truth
 than the accuracy of their observations. Some have maintained
 so far as to assert it has no muscularity whatever, while o-
 thers maintain with more plausibility that it is almost ex-
 clusively so. Rensch, Dr. Williams, Pante, & several others
 have each offered different opinions upon this subject, shew-
 ing that anatomical research cannot furnish us with satis-



factory information, & that we must resort to some other means for a more clear explanation of the difficulty. Then we consider to be the contracture of the uterine stuff, of which more will be said hereafter. - It has however appeared from the phenomena of contractions, & the regular changes which take place in the uterus during that period, & even before, that this viscus has at least two sets of muscular fibres running in different directions, viz, the longitudinal, & circular.

The longitudinal are those which run in the perpendicular direction of the uterus, & may be supposed to extend in a line more or less straight from the fundus to the neck, consequently they must lessen its length when they contract.

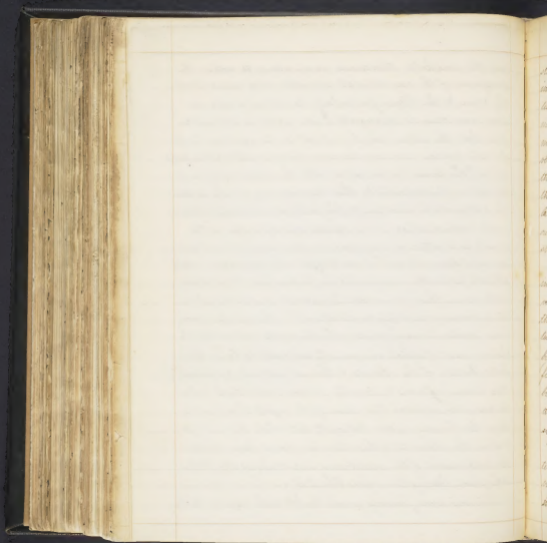
The circular are in some degree antaggonists of the longitudinal, and run in the direction of the transverse diameter; they also may be considered as commencing at the fundus & terminating at the os tere.

Having noticed thus slightly the structure of the uterus it will be well to consider the various changes which take place in it in consequence of conception, & the gradual development of the foetus. Then as as important as they are curious, & interesting, for until the period of impregnation this organ seems only to possess that modification of sensibility, and contractility which are necessary for the purposes of nutrition, & the menstrual discharge. - But so soon as conception has taken place, new sympathies are called into action which pro-

* Or one membrane consisting of two laminae

Since the remarkable phenomena we are about to notice. In consequence of the very intimate connection which exists between the ovum, & the uterus, particularly its internal surface, so soon as an ovum is impregnated a new action is produced in order that the uterus may be prepared for its reception. To fulfil this function two membranes are formed, called Decidua, & Chorion; the former lies in contact with the internal surface of the uterus, & is perforated by three passages, one at the os uteri the others at the insertion of the fallopian tubes; the latter, or the Decidua capsula is also extended over the surface of the uterus, & is so entire in every part, so that when the embryo has passed down the tube it meets with this membrane, which obstructs its further progress; but by the successive development of the ovum this uterine coat is gradually pushed forward until it becomes completely enveloped in it. The vascular membrane unites in many points with the vessels broken by the chorion, part of which are generally supposed to form the fetal portion of the placenta, & the rest gradually disappears. But a more ingenious, & plausible opinion is entertained by Dr. Leake, who supposes that none of the vessels shooting out from the chorion were destroyed, but that they all go to form the placenta, & that there is a point from which the development of the membranes surrounding the fetus takes place, leaving the vessels behind it. -

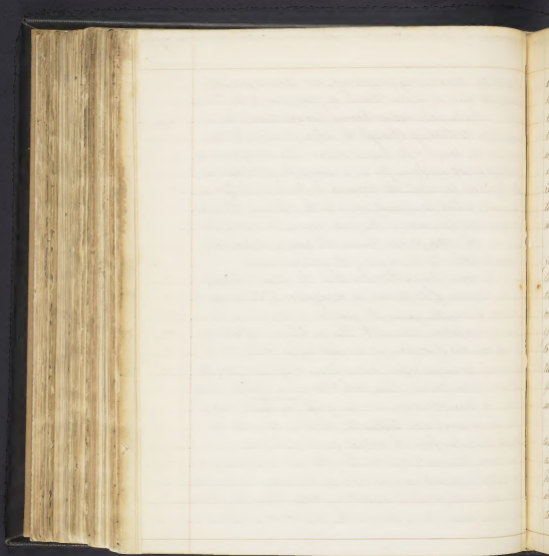
Opinions were formerly much divided with respect to the



state of the uterus during pregnancy, but it was generally imagined that it became thinner in proportion to its distension. A late observation however has ascertained that it maintains its thickness through the whole period, whatever may be the degree of its augmentations. This enlargement nevertheless is not uniform, for it is always found thickest at that portion to which the placenta is attached, & thinnest at the neck; which is obviously owing to the difference of vascularity in the two parts, & the greater size of the vessels of the one than the other, & not because the neck is mechanically compressed either by the weight of the fetus, or castors.

The point being settled then that the uterus loses nothing in the extension of its parietes in consequence of its increase of volume, but rather gains, the question at once arises here is this augmentation produced? This we believe is effected by two causes; and first from an increased influx of blood to it, by which its various vessels become larger, & its circulation, its fibres are made to move from each other, more cellular matter hence is formed, & every part being ^{more vascular} ~~more vascular~~ rendered the uterus much more pliable, & liable to yield to slight impulses from the pulsant growth of the fetus.

We also however to explain how this organ maintains a determinate shape, and resists such an enormous increase of capacity, we must advert to something more than the above-mentioned cause, for it seems rather to account for the in-



I have been thinking of you & its wife, & wondering
 how much you are enjoying the new world, & how
 the old world is getting on. I am sure you are
 all well & happy. I am sure you are all well & happy.

[illegible][illegible]









I have been thinking you had some of the same kind of experience, with the old thing & the present regime. I do so, where it is.

[illegible][illegible]



One saw the remnants of a house to the south of the ruins
instead of the ruins, a little in front of the ruins, a little
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has been, broken up, a little to the south of the ruins,
was a little to the south of the ruins, a little to the south of the ruins,
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a little to the south of the ruins, a little to the south of the ruins,
a little to the south of the ruins, a little to the south of the ruins,

[illegible]

...the
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I have been thinking of you very much lately, and
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but
 I have managed to find some time to write to you.
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 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but
 I have managed to find some time to write to you.

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 necessary funds to carry out its policy.



My dear Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]









the question of the "Santa Barbara"

The Santa Barbara mission was the first of the series of missions established by the Spanish government in California. It was founded in 1782 by Father Juan María de los Angeles, a Franciscan friar, and was named in honor of the Virgin Mary. The mission was located on the Santa Barbara River, and it was the first of a series of missions that were established along the coast of California. The mission was founded at a time when the Spanish government was trying to establish a permanent settlement in California, and it was the first of a series of missions that were established along the coast of California. The mission was founded at a time when the Spanish government was trying to establish a permanent settlement in California, and it was the first of a series of missions that were established along the coast of California.

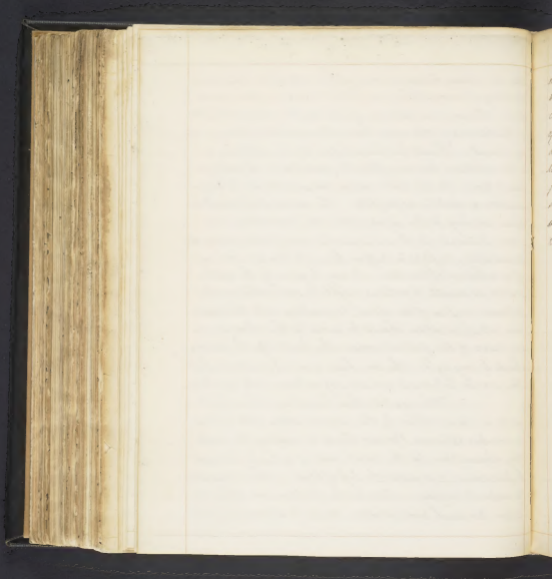
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So the fingers should be so as gently to separate the whole, and bring it away, taking care that the uterus shall contract before the hand is withdrawn. If the whole of the placenta is detached easily, the same rules with regard to its delivery must be observed. Should the hemorrhage however continue, as will sometimes happen, after the placenta is extracted, we must recur to all those means recommended for its suppression as quickly as possible. The rectum of lead should be given according to the urgency of the case, & repeated at very short intervals; for it is believed that nearly this quantity immediately, perhaps in half an hour, it has not had any effect whatever of this sort. It may be given by the rectum as well as mouth, & portions might be applied to the internal surface of the uterus. Copulations with this substance, & applications should be made to the abdomen, or any part of the patient except the feet, & legs, the covering should be very loose, & the room kept as cool as practicable, and tea may be introduced into the vagina & even into the uterus.

With regard to those hemorrhages where the placenta is retained either by the irregular action of the uterus, or various adhesions I do not think it necessary to make any observations; for the usual mode of relieving it must be had recourse to, provide the loss of blood, or other circumstances are under its company. But in the performance of this operation too much circumspection cannot be allowed; for with



yet it we are not only liable to fail in the attempt, but we may do a great deal of mischief, either by a rupture of the cord, a lesion of the uterus, or we may produce an inversion of it.

It is also of the utmost importance after an haemorrhage, particularly a profuse one, that the patient should not be disturbed, or raised to an erect position, for from a neglect of this precaution cordon knots has sometimes happened, even when it was less expected and we know by a subsequent posture life may be often saved when an erect one would be inevitable death.

Finis



The first of the series is a view of the
city of New York, taken from the
top of the rock, looking down upon the
city, and the harbor, and the bay.
The second is a view of the city, taken
from the top of the rock, looking down
upon the city, and the harbor, and the bay.
The third is a view of the city, taken
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